

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPÚTANA.

Received up to 7th May, 1886.

POLITICAL.

A correspondent of the *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 1st May, referring to the hostile attitude of Russia towards the Porte since the Crimean war and to her conquests in Central Asia, observes that she is a bitter enemy of Islam. If she invades India, which has long been an object of ambition with her, Afghanistan and other Muhammadan countries that lie on her way are sure to suffer. Hence Turkey and the Muhammadan kingdoms of Asia had better make common cause with the British Government and bring pressure to bear on the Russian Government to give up its policy of aggression and keep its peace. If it does not accept their proposal, they should declare war against it and bring it to its senses.

Circulation,
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow) of the 4th May, referring to the detention of Mahárája Dalip Singh at Aden, expresses his indignation at the Mahárája's sudden and unexpected detention, and asks Government why the Mahárája, who had

Circulation,
182 copies.

already received permission to return to his native country and had, from his childhood, lived in a cold country, has been detained at a place so hot as Aden. If the Government thinks that the Prince may reclaim possession of his landed property in the Panjáb, this is no cause for fear. The Mahárája cannot force the Government to restore his property if they are not disposed to do so. And as regards the fear that his appearance in India may cause some excitement in the minds of the Sikhs, it is altogether unfounded.

Circulation,
125 copies.

A correspondent of the *Qaisari* (Jullandhar), of the 31st April, expresses great sorrow at the treatment Mahárája Dalip Singh is

The same.

at present receiving at the hands of the British Government, and says that it is a matter of great pity that Government should consider it necessary to deal so harshly and cruelly with a Prince, who belongs to that loyal and brave section of the Indian community which rendered most distinguished services to the British Government in 1857. After having had such conclusive proofs of the loyalty of Sikhs, Government is not justified in thinking that the advent of Dalip Singh in this country would induce them to rebel. As regards the Mahárája himself, it is impossible that he should be so ungrateful to the British as to entertain evil designs against them. But even supposing, for the sake of argument, that he does so, whom can he look to for help? And lastly, even granting the possibility of his securing some adherents, can he succeed in raising a successful rebellion against Government? Hence to act upon imaginary fears and to deprive Mahárája Dalip Singh, who has lived long in the freest land on the earth, of his personal liberty is unworthy of the British Government.

Circulation,
750 copies.

The *Bhárat Jñan* (Benares), of the 3rd May, is surprised at Mahárája Dalip Singh's sudden

The same.

detention at Aden, and says that since his departure from England, he has not done anything to incur

the displeasure of the British Government, unless the letter addressed by him to his countrymen, expressing his intention of renouncing Christianity and re-adopting the religion of his ancestors, be considered to be a token of disloyalty. Should this be the reason of the Prince's detention at Aden, the great diplomatist who has suggested this step to Government appears to have lost his head and he should seek medical aid. (The *Mitrā Vildā*, Lahore, of the same date, regrets the foolish action of Mahārāja Dalip Singh in writing the now-famous letter to the Khalsa community in India, which has so much incensed the Government. He ought to have done nothing of the kind).

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 4th May, referring to the alleged barbarities and cruelties ascribed by Anglo-Indian newspapers to King Theebaw, concurs with the *Bengali* in thinking that the charges were unfounded and were got up with sinister motives. Judging from his conduct in Madras, Theebaw appears to be a noble and temperate prince and highly sensible of the respect due to females. He did not touch any spirituous liquor during his voyage from Burma to Madras.

Circulation
450 copies.

The *Vritta Dhārā* (Dhār), of the 29th April, referring to the continued disturbances in Burma, and especially to the attempt made by the rebels to destroy Mandalay by fire, remarks that efforts should be made to restore order as soon as possible. Those British officers in Burma, who have not yet been able to establish peace and order by force, should be displaced by others who should endeavour to disarm the hostility of the Burmese by pursuing a more conciliatory policy. There are other methods which would pacify the country at once, but they would now be inopportune.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 29th April, referring to the annexation of Upper Burma, observes that the so-called dacoities and

Circulation,
450 copies.

robberies that have lately been going on in that country are a national protest against the introduction of foreign rule. The *Ka* condemns the payment of the cost of the war from the Indian treasury and is surprised that all the jewellery found in the royal palace at Mandalay has been sent to England. The only result of the war has been that Theebaw has been deposed and the tax-payer burdened with new taxes, but a fresh field of gain and profit has been opened to European traders and officials.

Circulation,
65 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 4th May, disapproves of the various adverse comments made by other newspapers on the alleged desire of the Government of India to place British troops on the frontier of the territories of the Mahārāja of Kashmir, and says that Government will be guilty of no breach of faith if it really does so. The Mahārāja of Kashmir is by no means strong enough to hold his own against the Russian legions. It is out of a genuine desire to protect the Mahārāja's and its own interests that the Government of India desires to take this precautionary step in anticipation of any troubles that may possibly arise on the Kashmir frontier.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 1st May, after thanking Lord Fitzgerald for his motion in the House of Lords for a thorough enquiry into the subject of Court-fees levied in India, asks native newspapers and associations to direct their attention to this evil and leave no stone unturned in order to put a stop to it. The Government not only defrays all expenditure connected with the maintenance of Courts of Justice, but also obtains a large surplus from the income derived from the sale of stamps. Since the Stamp Act of 1870 was passed, the Courts of Justice have become inaccessible to the poorer classes. As our present rulers are a nation of

shopkeepers, it is no wonder that they have made the dispensation of justice a source of income. But natives, who were accustomed to receive speedy and cheap justice at the hands of their former rulers, can hardly be expected to approve of the present state of things. The famous English lawyer, Mr. Bentham, says that no tax could be worse than that levied on justice, because to tax justice is to exclude poor people from it. The newspaper concludes with a warning to Government that such a costly dispensation of justice, which is in a way a sale of justice to the highest bidder, is dangerous on political grounds.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 4th May, advertizing to the proposed reduction of public expenditure, says that if Government means to make reductions in the old stereotyped way by dismissing a number of poor clerks and chaprassis, the game is not worth the candle. Such retrenchments would not effect any considerable saving, but would only create great dissatisfaction and heart-burning among the lower officials and bring odium on Government. The dismissal of a hundred poor clerks would not effect as much saving as the abolition of the post of a single highly-paid officer. Even Europeans now admit that there is no longer any necessity for paying the Civil Service so highly. The circumstances under which the present salaries were fixed are now altogether changed. Formerly able men could not be easily induced to come to India, and the present facilities for voyaging between England and India did not exist. Now a private person can obtain an engineer, or a man of any other profession, from England on Rs. 200 or 250 a month. But Government continues to allow the same class of men much higher pay. The truth is that the rulers of this country are Europeans, and they are anxious to benefit their countrymen as much as possible. But it is very unjust to cut the throats of a hundred poor people to benefit one man. If a Finance Committee composed of an

Circulation
65 copies

Circulation,
182 copies.

Circulation
400 copies

equal number of Europeans and Natives were appointed, it would have no difficulty in showing the extravagance of the Government of India.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 5th May, says that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have within the last twenty years made tolerably good progress in education, though they are still behind Bengal and Bombay. The number of graduates here has increased largely. One boy was able to obtain the Gilchrist Scholarship last year. Some boys have gone to England to prosecute their further studies there, and one of them has even succeeded in obtaining the LL.M. degree which a native of no other province has yet been able to attain. Hence it will be perceived that the time has arrived for the establishment of a University at Allahabad, especially when even the Panjáb, which is much behind, has got a University of its own. Natives ought to be thankful to Sir Alfred Lyall for his recommending the constitution of a University here in his speech at the opening of the Muir Central College.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 4th May, says that it was at first opposed to Lady Dufferin's Fund, being under the impression that respectable native women would not avail themselves of the opportunities thus offered them of learning the medical art, and that consequently the Fund would benefit only Christian women. But now signs are not wanting to show that native women will come forward and enter Medical Schools that will be opened under Her Excellency's scheme. The writer, however, is of opinion that no attempt should be made to give high education to Indian women, lest they should be emboldened, like Rukmabai, to shake off all restraints of Indian etiquette and social customs. If some more instances of so-called female liberty occur, natives would shrink from giving any education at all to their women.

A correspondent of the *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th April, points out the troubles and hardships which the candidates, especially the *mofussil* ones, for the Middle School Examination lately held in the Panjáb, had to endure, owing to the questions being tampered with, and the candidates subjected to re-examination in consequence, and asks the educational authorities concerned to be more careful and to make better arrangements for the examination in future.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 2nd May, hearing that the Local Government intends to appoint separate sub-registrars in the North-Western Provinces, observes that Qazis, who, previous to the year 1842, held these and similar other posts, are now in a very wretched condition, and that Government would do an act of justice and mercy if it appointed the men in question to the offices of sub-registrars.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 3rd May, speaks highly of the recent resolution of the Panjáb Government regarding the foundation of a school at Lahore for the education of the sons of the Panjáb nobility, and suggests that, as there will be no difficulty in raising a large subscription for the purpose, the institution should be raised to the position of a College and should be called Aitchison College in honour of its founder.

Circulation,
732 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 3rd May, urges that Government notices and advertisements should be published in vernacular newspapers simultaneously with their appearance in English newspapers and Government Gazettes in order to give them wider publicity. Suppose the Forest Officer in Bara Banki desires to sell *sakhu* beams, the Superintendent of the Jail at Rae Bareilly desires to sell carpets, and the Deputy Commissioner of Unao requires a

Circulation,
732 copies.

sarishtadār for a tahsil. Obviously the *sakhs* beams and the carpets will fetch better prices, and a more qualified man will be found for the sarishtadārship, if the notices are published in vernacular newspapers, as well as in the Allahabad official Gazette and one or two English newspapers, than if they are inserted only in the official Gazette and English newspapers.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 1st May, publishes an account of one Tulsi Das, native of Jullandhar, Panjāb, and says that he at first

Tulsi Das in England. tried his best to seek justice in India from the lowest authority to the Viceroy, but failed. He then managed with great difficulty to go to England, but there too the same fate awaited him. He has repeatedly been arrested by the police, put in the lock-up, and placed before several Magistrates. But nobody has cared to enquire into his grievances or to suggest any means of redress. Is it not really very hard that a man like Tulsi Das, who had been deprived of all his property in India, should go to England with difficulty, but should meet with no sympathy there? This is certainly not calculated to produce a favourable impression of British character on the minds of the Indian people.

Circulation,
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rasht-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 1st May, complains that no Musalman holds any high post in the Education Department in the Panjāb, and that in spite of meritorious services rendered by Maulvi Yūsuf Ali, District Inspector of Schools, Jullandhar, to the cause of education, his claim to promotion in the Department has been overlooked. The Assistant Inspectorship of Schools that lately fell vacant was given to a Hindu, although the Maulvi had stronger claims to it.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 1st May, in commenting upon the introduction of the income-tax, regrets to say that the Government of India did not endeavour to meet its increased demands for expenditure by making retrenchments which

Income-tax.

could be easily effected, and proposes that Government should (1) cease to allow pensions to officers who, on their retirement, permanently leave the shores of India; (2) enhance the tax on spirituous liquors; (3) buy all kinds of articles required for Government use locally as far as possible, and (4) again increase the tax on salt.

A correspondent of the *Qaisar* (Jullandhar), of the 1st May, complains of the slow progress of education in the district of Dera Ismael Khan, and remarks that the district cannot yet boast of a single graduate, and that the want of a suitable boarding-house in connection with the Lahore College, in which mofussil students could be properly accommodated, prevents undergraduates in Dera Ismael Khan from going to Lahore to prosecute their further studies there.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), of the 6th May, after quoting in extenso the judgment of Mr. Roe, Sessions Judge, Lahore, sentencing a European who had fired thrice at a police constable at Lahore, to one month's simple imprisonment, remarks that there is no knowing when Civilians will learn to dispense impartial justice in mixed cases. Although the accused European in the case under review attempted to kill a native without provocation, he has been let off with a nominal punishment. Had the accused been a native and the constable a European, surely the Sessions Judge would not have sentenced the accused only to one month's simple imprisonment. Civilians do not consider the lives of "niggers" to be of any value, and therefore their decisions in mixed cases are always unsatisfactory. In fact, frequent miscarriages of justice have shaken the confidence of the people in the justice and impartiality of European Judges, and it is high time that Government should interfere.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nyaya Sudha* (Hardá), of the 5th May, advertizing to the divorce case of Wingrove versus Wingrove and McPherson, which was European and native forms of marriage.

Circulation,
415 copies.

lately tried by the Allahabad High Court, observes that cases of that kind so frequently occur at home that Government has found it necessary to establish separate Courts to decide disputes relating to matrimonial rights. Natives, who are very fond of imitating European customs and manners, should take a warning from the unfortunate results of what are called love-marriages, and adhere to their own forms of marriage, which may be modified, if necessary, to suit the altered state of things.

LEGISLATION.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in commenting on the Oudh Tenancy Bill in its issues of the 30th April and 1st, 2nd, and 4th May, observes that landlords are not well advised in grudging the contemplated grant of new rights to tenants, the interests of the two classes being identical in the long run. On the contrary, landowners and cultivators should make common cause with each other and agitate for a reduction in the high rate of land revenue. In England land is entirely exempt from the payment of any revenue. It appears from Mr. Woodburn's circular that Government does not deem it expedient to provide for the settlement of disputes between landlords and tenants through arbitrators, on the ground that the arbitrators being selected from among landlords and tenants, their awards would not be impartial. The sympathies of landlords would be naturally with their brethren, and the tenants, too, who would be nominated arbitrators, would not have the courage to express their opinions freely in opposition to the wishes of their masters. Hence Deputy Commissioners will be empowered to fix rents. But this arrangement is equally open to objections. Deputy Commissioners may be deceived by false witnesses, and special commissioners deputed by them to make local enquiries may be bribed. The *Hindustán* concurs with Sir William Wedderburn in thinking that the pancháyat system should be encouraged as much as possible. The *Hindustán* does not approve

of the exclusion of cultivators of *ser* lands from the statutory right of tenancy for seven years, conceded to other tenants. When proprietors are themselves unable to cultivate their *ser* lands and get them cultivated by other people, there appears to be no good reason why they should have the power to eject the cultivators of such lands at their pleasure. The other important provisions of the Bill that call for any remarks are the following :—(1) The term of statutory tenancy has been fixed at seven years. But why has the term been restricted to seven years, and why has it not been fixed at twelve or twenty years? (2) The Bill empowers a landlord to enhance rent at one anna per rupee at the end of every seven years. If he goes on enhancing the rent at this rate, it will be doubled in 112 years, trebled in 224 years, and so forth! Does Government think that the value of land will continue to increase from year's end to year's end? Government is said to be partial to cultivators, but the provision in question shows that the case is just the reverse of this. The enhancement of rent should be allowed only in case the productive power of the holding has been increased by two or three annas in the rupee. (3) The Local Government will have power to vary, from time to time, the limits of the enhancement of rent. This provision spoils the whole Bill. Only the Legislative Council, which has framed the measure, should have power to alter its provisions. The Local Government should not be allowed to tamper with it in any way. (4) A holding, vacated by a tenant at the expiration of his term of tenancy, will be granted by the landlord to another tenant on the same terms in which it would have been held by his predecessor. This restriction is unjust and is opposed to the law of contract. A landlord and a tenant should have power to settle their own terms. (5) A tenant will be ejected from one-fourth of his holding if the landlord is able to satisfy the proper Court that he has been injured by any act of the tenant. If a landlord suffers an injury in this way, he should receive compensation for it. The ejection of a tenant

from a part of his holding will be simply absurd. (6) A tenant will be entitled to retain possession of his holding only during life. The *Hindustan* does not like to make any comments on this provision. (7) If an estate is found to be grossly mismanaged, the Local Government will have power to make special arrangements for its management for a period not exceeding ten years. This power should be vested only in the Legislative Council and not in the Local Government.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rasul-Akhbar* (Benares), of the 3rd May, says that it is well known that some persons at first order articles by value-payable parcel post, but that afterwards they refuse the parcels. In this way, apart from a great deal of inconvenience, the senders are often put to much unnecessary expense in the shape of postal charges. Hence the post-office would do well to reduce the postal charges for such parcels by one-half; otherwise the number of such parcels will fall off largely and the postal revenues will suffer.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
2,500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 28th April, protests against the rumoured introduction of English laws into Jammu and Kashmir, and calls them no less a scourge for mankind than Changez Khan and Nadir Shah were. The introduction of these laws in British India has proved ruinous to people and encouraged the spread of chicanery, fraud, and other vices in the country. It is often seen in British India, that when a simple-hearted man, who is unacquainted with the working of law machinery, gets into trouble, he is quite bewildered and does not know what to do. He may be a perfectly innocent man, but he must seek the aid of pleaders, allow himself to be fleeced by them, and in fact worship them as his God for the time being. When such is the case even with advanced and civilized people like natives of British India, one can easily imagine

the troubles and miseries to which ignorant Kashmiris will be exposed if British laws are introduced in their country. Under the present system of administration in Kashmir the Mahārāja sometimes simply asks the plaintiff or the defendant to touch his body and speak truth. The man gives the true story, and the Mahārāja is able to decide the case at once. But this will become a thing of the past, and truthfulness will vanish from Kashmir if the British system of the administration of justice is introduced there.

Circulation,
315 copies.

The *Rājputana Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 3rd May, complains that undue haste was made in investing Rāna Zālim Singh, of Jhālāwar, Rājputāna, with full powers, and that his youth and inexperience were not taken into consideration. The Government of India perhaps thought that the Rāna had received a good education at the Mayo College, Ajmere, and that, though still young, he would be able to manage the affairs of the State. But since the reigns of government have passed into the hands of the Rāna, mismanagement and confusion have crept into the administration. He spends all his time in sports and pastimes and does not attend to the affairs of the State. The *Gazette* is of opinion that the Rāna should be sent back to the Mayo College for some years more before he can become fit to conduct the administration.

Circulation,
2500 copies.

The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 4th May, asks the Government of India not to listen to the request of Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal to appoint a European Prime Minister in her State. Her Highness's secret object is to get her husband restored to his former honours, and she thinks that she can secure this object more easily through a European Prime Minister than through a native. But Her Highness knows as well as any other person does that in other respects the appointment of a European Prime Minister would be attended with evil results.

Circulation,
182 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1885-86.	1886.	
1	Aftab-i-Hind	Jullundur	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	May 1st	May 2nd	203 copies.
2	Aftab-i-Hind	Amangarh	Ditto	Ditto	Ilham Ali	May 3rd	May 5th.	"
3	Aftab-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	Apl. 28th, 30th & May 3rd.	1st & 5th,	500 "
4	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Shujau-l-Hasan	May 28th	2nd	250 "
5	Amu-l-Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilwar Ali	May 24th	1st	150 "
6	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	May 4th	7th	65 "
7	Akhbar-i-Am	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	Apl. 28th & May 1st.	1st & 4th,	2,500 "
8	Akhbar-i-Chander	Chunár	Ditto	Weekly	Rajah Ali Khan	May 4th	7th	400 "
9	Amala-l-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fahru-l-din	Apl. 30th	2nd.	"
10	Alam-i-Tanzim	Cawnpore	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Rahmatu-llah	May 1st	"	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
11	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	1st & 4th,	4th & 6th,	"
12	Alam-i-Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadd Nand	May 3rd	6th	106 copies.
13	Amala-l-Akhbar	Badliun	Urdu	Ditto	Ali Amjad Hussain	Apl. 28th	1st	250 "
14	Amala-l-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Amman-i-Panjab.	May 1st	4th	250 "
15	Amala-l-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	"	"	102 "
16	Amala-l-Akhbar	Encknow	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	"	6th	182 "

17	Bhadrat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng	Ditto	Totál Rám	...	30th	...	3rd	...	100
18	Bhadrat Jeech	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Rám Krishn Varmá	...	3rd	...	4th	...	1,750
19	Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	...	1st	...	5th	...	250
20	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí	Bámpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Husain,	...	3rd	...	6th	...	500
21	Dabdur-i-Mulk	Bhupál	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Amped Ali	...	1st	...	2nd	...	313
22	Dabdur-i-Hind	Multan	Ditto	Weekly	Pandit Ráj Náth	...	28th	...	7th	...	150
23	Dabdur-i-Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazl-i-din	...	5th	...	5th	...	335
24	Dabdur-i-Jeech	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Rajab Ali	...	30th	...	3rd	...	500
25	Dabdur-i-Sabha Kayá	Kapúthálá	Ditto	Weekly	Báwá Arjun Singh	...	1st	...	...	...	365
26	Dabdur-i-Freedom	Lucknow	Hindi	Monthly	Rám Dás Varmá	...	For February & March.	...	1st	...	173
27	Dabdur-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Maharaj Kishun	...	1st	...	5th	...	300
28	Dabdur-i-Hind	Allahábád	Ditto	Ditto	Sadarn-i-din	...	2nd	...	4th	...	633
29	Dabdur-i-Hind	Kálikránt	Hindi	Daily	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	...	29th to May 6th.	...	1st to 7th.	...	...
30	Dabdur-i-Ganesh	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	...	28th & May 1st.	...	1st & 5th	...	133
31	Dabdur-i-Yar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	...	24th & May 1st.	...	1st & 6th	...	90
32	Dabdur-i-Jeech	Moradábád	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	...	May 2nd	...	5th	...	150
33	Dabdur-i-Punch	Kanauj	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bhaggu Khan	...	1st	...	2nd	...	...
34	Dabdur-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammed Yáqub	...	3rd	...	6th	...	285
35	Dabdur-i-Patriot	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar,	...	20th	...	3rd	...	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).
36	Kavi Vachan Sudh	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	...	May 3rd	...	6th	...	350 copies.
37	Kavi Vachan-i-Alam,	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	...	1st & 4th	...	4th & 7th	...	200
38	Kavi Vachan-i-Alam	Gudrat	Ditto	Ditto	Raja Rám	...	28th	...	2nd	...	...
39	Kavi Vachan-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Néráyan	...	May 1st	...	4th	...	175

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
40	Khair Khosh-i-Kash- mir.	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Saig Ram	1886. Apl. 29th	1886. May 2nd.	400 copies.
41	Khair Khosh-i-Pan- jab.	Gujranwala	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	May 1st	4th	450
42	Kash-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rai	Apl. 29th, May 1st & 4th.	2nd, 4th & 7th.	100
43	Lahore Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Dildar Baksh	May 1st	4th	90
44	Mawar-i-Gazette	Jodhpur	Urdu-Hindi	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	3rd	7th	208
45	Mashr-i-Qaizar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad,	4th	6th	50
46	Mash-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durgé Prasad	1st	5th	240
47	Mash-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Munibp-lah	Apl. 30th	3rd	400
48	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	May 3rd	6th	100
49	Mufid-i-Am	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	1st	2nd	700
50	Mufid-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Amir Singh	30th	5th.	50
51	Mulla Nazabab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Jawad Ali Shah	Apl. 3rd	4th.	125
52	Mulla Shuhda	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fasla-din	May 3rd	7th.	200
53	Mulla Dostdad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	3rd	"	200
54	Musafir-i-Guide	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Alijan	Apl. 30th	4th	825
55	Musafir-i-Tahsil	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Bihari Lal	For April	1st	96
56	Musafir-i-Nam	Koradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	Apl. 26th	"	
57	Musafir-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Artar Krishn	7th, 15th & 23rd.	2nd & 6th.	
58	Musafir-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamun Das	30th	1st	
59	Musafir-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Shiva Narayan	27th	"	

60	Nasim-i-Sahar	... Badāun	Ditto	Ditto	... Imtīās Ahmad	...	20th & 28th,	...	3rd & 7th,	175
61	Nizamu-l-Mulk	... Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	... Fahimu-l-din	...	30th	...	5th	100
62	Nār Afshān	... Ludhiānā	Ditto	Ditto	... Rev. O. B. Newton	...	29th	...	1st	755
63	Naru-l-Anwar	... Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	... Abdu-l-Hamid	May	1st	...	5th	403
64	Nuratu-l-Akhdar	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Nusrat Ali	...	5th	...	7th	200
65	Ngaya Sudhā	... Hardā	M a r a t h i - English.	Ditto	... Bāndevā Bhāskar	...	...	...	...	415
66	Oudā Akhdar	... Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	... Sheo Prasad	...	1st to 6th,	...	3rd to 6th,	732 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.).
67	Oudā Panch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Sajid Hussain	...	Apl. 29th	...	3rd	375 copies.
68	Panjāb Akhdar	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Shamsu-l-din	...	29th & May	...	2nd & 4th,	275
69	Panjāb Panch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Firozu-l-din	...	1st	...	1st, 2nd &	80
70	Panjāb Akhdar	... Patialā	Ditto	Ditto	... Dīn Mahammad	...	28th, May	...	7th	296
71	Panjāb Samachar	... Alakhābād	Hindi	Ditto	... Dewaki Nandan	...	28th & May	...	2nd & 6th,	...
72	Qadiri	... Jullundur	Urdu	Ditto	... Ahmed Baksh	May	5th	...	6th	600
73	Rafiq-i-Am	... Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	... Divan Chand	...	1st	...	2nd	125
74	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	... Mubarram Ali	...	...	...	4th	400
75	Rafiq-i-Akhdar	... Benares	Ditto	Ditto	... Ghulam Hussain	...	...	...	...	400
76	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	... Khadim Ali	...	3rd	...	1st, 3rd &	400
77	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	... Mursid Ali	...	Apl. 29th, May	...	6th	550
78	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Morādābād	Urdu	Ditto	... Jamshed Ali	...	1st & 4th.	...	5th	315
79	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	... Tegh Bahadur	...	May	...	...	...
80	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Bahawalpur,	Ditto	Weekly	... Dwarka Nath	...	3rd	...	3rd, 4th &	600
81	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	... Bulagi Das	...	2nd	...	6th.	...
82	Rafiq-i-Panjāb	... Hoshiarpur	Ditto	Weekly	... Sindhi Khan Saffi	...	1st to 6th,	...	2nd	264
83	Rafiq-i-Panjāb	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Muhammad Abdu-l-	...	Apl. 29th	...	4th.	400
84	Rafiq-i-Panjāb	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Qudus.	...	30th	...	1st	280
85	Rafiq-i-Panjāb	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	14th	...	...	...
86	Rafiq-i-Panjāb	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	29th	...	...	...

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
84	Sarosh-i-Benares	Benares	Urdú	Weekly	Wali Muhammad	May 1st	1886. 6th	600 copies.
85	Shafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Saifu-l-Haq	" "	" 5th	400 "
86	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Hasan	" "	" 3rd	108 "
87	Sham-i-Oudh	Fyzábád	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Kishan Prasad	" "	" 5th	300 "
88	Shula-i-Tur	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrahim,	" 4th	" 6th	175 "
89	Strifu-l-Akbar	Jhelam	Ditto	Ditto	Faqir Muhammad	" 3rd	" 3rd	400 "
90	Sitara-i-Hind	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	Apl. 20th & 28th,	" 1st	160 "
91	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa	M a r á t h i - Hindí.	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	" 28th	" "	210 "
92	Swar-i-Qaisari	Rampur	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Rasá	" 29th	" 3rd	125 "
93	Tahaf	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Rahát Ali Khan	May 5th	" 7th	80 "
94	Temamudi	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Párun Ohand	" 1st	" 3rd	150 "
95	Tattva-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	Apl. 30th	" 4th	260 "
96	Yasir-i-Hind	Sitalkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirás Mavahid	May 2nd	" 5th	200 "
97	Yasir-i-Mulla	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ghulam Ahmad	Apl. 27th, 30th & May 4th.	1st, 3rd & 7th.	" "
98	Victoria Paper	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Ohand	" 28th to May 4th.	" 1st to 7th,	975 "
99	Yell Dhad	Dhar	Maráthi	Weekly	Hari Bishakar	" 22nd & 29th,	" 3rd.	" "
100	Wagya-i-Lam	Ghazipur	Urdú	Ditto	Siraja-l-din Ahmad,	" 26th	" 4th	250 "
101	Zafu-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sabit Ali	May 1st	" 3rd.	" "

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD,
The 12th May, 1886.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

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